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Hiroshi HARA*: Critical notes on some specimens of East-Asiatic plants in foreign herbaria (9)

原 寛*: 欧米にある東亜植物基準標本の検討 (9)

23) **Cynanchum sublanceolatum** (Miq.) Matsumura. According to Nakai's interpretation published in 1937[1], *Cynanchum sublanceolatum* Matsumura based on *Tylophora sublanceolata* has recently been applied to a yellowish-flowered plant, i. e. *Cyn. albidum* Koidzumi. The holotype of Miquel's *Tylophora sublanceolata* which I have examined at Leiden in 1954, however, has apparently dark purple flowers, and is identical with *Cyn. Maximowicziana* (Warb.) Nakai commonly found in middle and western Honshu. The type specimen consists of a small flowering branch collected by Keisuke Ito, and has small thin oblong-lanceolate leaves sparsely hairy on the upper surface, pedicels hairy on one side, calyces with minute appressed hairs, and small dark purple corollae about 5 mm long.

The plants of this group are very variable especially in the size and shape of leaves, the degree of hairiness, and the colour and size of flowers, so Franchet & Savatier and Maximowicz distinguished several varieties under *Vincetoxicum sublanceolatum*, and later some of them were regarded as separate species by Nakai, Koidzumi, and Makino under *Cynanchum*.

When the typical *Cyn. sublanceolatum* explained above is compared with *Cyn. yesoense* Nakai which has large broad leaves, and large yellow-greenish or greenish white flowers 15-28 mm in diameter with lobes minutely hairy inside, everybody may agree to separate them specifically. Various interconnecting forms between these two extremes, however, are found in Japan.

The variation in the colour of flowers, dark purple to yellow-greenish, seems to be comparable with that of *Veratrum Maackii*, *Salvia lutescens*, and some species of *Arisaema*, and we cannot attach too much importance to this character. The typical *Cyn. yesoense* with large yellowish flowers prevails in northern Japan occurring in marshy places in Yezo and in the mountain districts of north and central Honshu. But we sometimes come upon an intermediate form with yellowish flowers tinged with dark purple. The hairiness on the inside of corolla-lobes is also not so stable. Even in the same district, the degree of hairiness on the corolla-lobes is variable by individual. *Cyn. Matsudanum* Koidzumi has large yellowish corollae with lobes slightly pilose only in the lower part. A syntype of *Cyn. yesoense* Nakai, Sapporo (Matsumura, Jul. 30, 1899), with hairy corollae is here chosen as the lectotype of the species, while another syntype of the same species, Sorachibuto (Miyabe, Aug. 7, 1890) has almost glabrous corollae. As regards *Cyn. Franchetii* Nakai, the only specimen bearing Nakai's handwriting among its syntypes, Tokiwano (Matsumura, Jul. 29, 1880), is selected as the lectotype, and it has corollae hairy inside, although Nakai did not mention about the hairiness of corollae in his original description, and it is inseparable from *Cyn. yesoense.* Maximowicz's *V. sublanceolatum* var. *macranthum* was described as having glabrous corollae.

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[1] Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. **13**: 72-73 (1937).

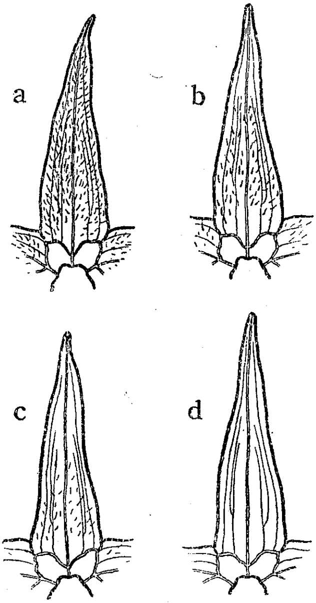

Fig. 8. Corolla-lobes *Cynanchum sublanceolatum* var. *macranthum*. a. Hachimantai, Ugo. b. Tokiwano, Mutsu. c. Ozegahara, Iwashiro. d. Iwakisan, Mutsu.

In the lowlands of Honshu, another yellowish-flowered form (var. *albiflorum*) is found. As compared with *Cyn. yesoense*, it has smaller less hariy leaves and smaller glabrous flowers. Thus it comes nearer to *Cyn. sublanceolatum*, and except for the colour of flowers, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish it from *Cyn. sublanceolatum*, although its buds are tend to be shorter and thicker than those of the latter. Moreover there is rarely a plant with small yellowish and slightly hairy corollae.

Also in the plants with dark purple flowers, similar variations to those of yellowish-flowered plants are observed. Mainly in the mountain districts of middle

Honshu, a form with large and dark purple flowers occurs. The leaves are long and narrow attaining 9–15 cm long and 2–3 cm wide or sometimes broader and cordate at the base attaining 6 cm long and 3 cm wide (var. *auriculatum*). The pedicels and calyces are glabrous or pilose on one side, or rarely retrorsely hairy.

As the result of my observations mentioned above, I came to the conclusion that it is difficult to draw distinct lines of demarcation between these variable races, although some races occupy somewhat different geographical areas, and thus it is proper to treat all of them under a single species as follows. For detailed literature, confer my Enum. Spermat. Jap. **1**: 149–155 (1949).

Cynanchum sublanceolatum (Miq.) Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. **2** (2): 511 (1912).

Tylophora sublanceolata Miquel, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **2**: 128 (1865). *T. japonica α. atropurpurea* Franch. et Sav. (1875). *Vincetoxicum sublanceolatum* (Miq.) Maxim. (1877), *α. typicum* Maxim. *V. sublanceolatum β. obtusula* Franch. et Sav. (1877). *V. sublanceolatum η. Dickinsii* Franch. et Sav. (1877). *Tylophora Maximowicziana* Warburg (1907). *Cyn. sublanceolatum* var. *obtusulum* (Fr. et Sav.) Matsumura (1912)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 969 (1953). *Cyn. Dickinsii* (Fr. et Sav.) Nakai (1914), quoad basonym. *Cyn. Maximowiczianum* (Warb.) Nakai (1937). *Cyn. macranthum* var. *Dickinsii* (Fr. et Sav.) Ohwi, l. c. 970 (1953); in Bull. Sci. Mus. Tokyo **33**: 84 (1953), quoad basonym tantum.

var. **albiflorum** (Franch. et Sav.) Hara, comb. nov.

T. japonica β. albiflora Franch. et Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. **1**: 320 (1875). *V. sublanceolatum γ. albida* Franch. et Sav., l. c. **2**: 443 (1877). *Cyn. albidum* (Fr. et Sav.) Koidzumi (1930). *Cyn. sublanceolatum* Matsum. sensu Hara (1949)—Ohwi, l. c. 969 (1953).

var. **auriculatum** (Franch. et Sav.) Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. **2** (2): 511 (1912), ut var. *auriculata* F. S.

V. sublanceolatum δ. auriculata Franch. et Sav. (1877). *Cyn. haruna-montanum* Honda (1935). *Cyn. retropilum* Nakai (1937). *Cyn. Dickinsii* var. *auriculatum* (Fr. et Sav.) Hara et var. *retropilum* (Nakai) Hara (1949).

var. **macranthum** (Maxim.) Matsumura, l. c. 511 (1912), ut var. *macrantha* Max.

V. sublanceolatum β. macranthum Maxim. (1877). *Cyn. macranthum* (Maxim.) Nakai (1914).

f. **yesoense** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

Cyn. yesoense Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **28**: 332 (1914). *Cyn. Franchetii* Nakai, l. c. (1914). *Cyn. Matsudanum* Koidzumi (1937). *Cyn. macranthum* var. *Matsudanum* (Koidz.) Hara (1949).

24) **Identity of Patrinia japonica** Miq., **Potentilla rufescens** Franch. et Sav. and **Pot. japonica** Blume. *Patrinia japonica* first described under *Valeriana* by Miquel has been considered as one of doubtful Japanese plants, and G. Koidzumi mentioned about it in Acta Phytotax. et Geobot. **1**: 229–230 (1932) with a sketch from its type specimen. The holotype at Leiden consists of two flowering plants. Both plants have stems dichotomously branched in the middle part, and small lanceolate leaves almost glabrous except for scabrous margin. I think that it is an anomalous depauperate form of *Patrinia scabiosaefolia* Fischer. The inflorescence and flowers of *P. japonica* agree well with those of *P. scabiosaefolia*. When the main stem of *P. scabiosaefolia* had once been cut in summer, slender branches developed from the leaf-axil bear inflorescence at the top in autumn, and such a plant sometimes becomes very similar to the type specimen of *P. japonica*.

Valeriana? japonica Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **3**: 115 (1867)
=*Patrinia japonica* (Miq.) Miquel in Arch. Néerl. Sci. Nat. **5**: 96 (1870)—Hara, Enum. Spermat. Jap. **2**: 71 (1952)

=**Patrinia scabiosaefolia** Fischer (f. *glabra* Komarov).

Potentilla rufescens Franchet et Savatier was also illustrated by Koidzumi (l. c. 230, fig. 6, 1932). The holotype in Paris is one flowering stem only, lacking basal leaves. On examining the type in 1954, I consider that it is nothing but a form of *Pot. fragarioides* L. which is very common in Japan. Although the flowering stem has larger obovate-oblong cauline leaves than usual, other characters such as the hairiness of leaves, pedicels, and calyces, and the structure of flowers and achenes match well with those of the Japanese form of *P. fragarioides*.

Potentilla japonica Blume has often been regarded as a synonym of *P. stolonifera* Lehm., judged probably from a phrase 'flagellis decumbentibus' in the original description. I have examined several sheets of the authentic specimens of *P. japonica* Blume at Leiden in 1954, and have noticed that the specimens have flowering stems decumbent in the lower part, but have no stolon, and they all belong to *P. fragarioides*. Koidzumi designated one of the specimens which has tall elongate flowering stems and is less hairy than others as 'Type' on the label, without giving a special reason.

The typical form of *Pot. fragarioides* L. from Siberia, including the type specimen in the Linnaean Herbarium in London, is a smaller plant, and has generally acutish leaves with acutish teeth, as compared with a larger form common in Japan. When this large form is separated from the typical one as a variety, although the distinction is not always clear, it should be called as var. *major* Maxim. Var. *trilobata* Franch. et Sav. is also an abnormal form with three-lobed petals of the common Japanese race.

Potentilla japonica Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 17 Stuk: 1105 (1826)
=*P. rufescens* Franch. et Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. **2**: 340 (1877)
=*P. fragarioides* var. *trilobata* Franch. et Sav., l. c. 337 (1877)
=**Potentilla fragarioides** L. var. **major** Maximowicz, Prim. Fl. Amur. 95 (1859).

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23) カモメヅル類．中井博士は *Tylophora sublanceolata* Miq. はアズマカモメヅルであるとされたが，基準標本は明かに暗紫色の花をつけていて以前の様にコバノカモメヅルの形に用いるのが正しい。カモメヅル類は葉の形・大さ，毛の程度，花の大さ・色，花冠裂片内面の毛などに変化が多く，いくつかの種に細分されることもあるが，野外で観察すると同一地でもかなりの変異が見られ又色々な中間形もあつてはつきり分けることは困難であるので，大きく1種とみなし4変種にまとめた。コバノカモメヅルは本州の低地に多く，全体瘠形，花は暗紫色で径 8–15 mm，花冠には毛がない。本州中部の山地にはこれより花が大きく径 15–20 mm になり，葉も大きくなつて心脚をするものがあり，これがジョウシュウカモメヅルである。花が淡黄緑色で小形のものがアズマカモメヅルであり，大形で径 15–28 mm に達し花冠内面に微毛があつて葉も大きく毛の多い型がシロバナカモメヅルで北海道や本州北中部の山地湿原に生ずる。しかし花冠内面の毛の少ないものもあり，無毛になつた形をイワキカモメヅルという。花色も時に黄緑に暗紫をおびた中間のものが見られる。

24) *Patrinia japonica*, *Potentilla rufescens*, *Pot. japonica* の同定．*Patrinia japonica* は疑問な日本植物の一とされてきたが，その基準標本をみてオミナエシの異常形であると考える。茎は中途で2岐し披針形の細葉をつけているが，オミナエシの茎が一度切られて細い横枝に花がつくとこんな形になり，花序や花はオミナエシと全く一致する。

Potentilla rufescens はキジムシロの一形と思う。茎葉が普通形より大きくなり倒卵状長楕円形をしている。*P. japonica* はツルキジムシロとされることが多いが，基準標本をみると匐枝はなくこれもキジムシロに外ならない。シベリアの *P. fragarioides* は日本に普通なキジムシロより小形で小葉はとがり毛が多いが，中間形があつて区別ははつきりしていない。本州にも *P. fragarioides* の基準形とほとんど一致する形が見られる。